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NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A.
875 THIRD AVE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

EXAMINER
LAI, MICHAEL C

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _13 November 2008_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _17-24,31-44 and 51-78_ is/are pending in the application.
　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _17-24,31-44 and 51-78_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _13 November 2008_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
　　a)☒ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
　　　1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 11/13/2008.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/13/2008 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 17-18, 31, 37-38, 41, 51, cancelled claims 25-30, 45-50, and new claims 57-78. The objections to the Drawing and the specification have been corrected and withdrawn accordingly. The claim objection to claim 37 has been corrected and withdrawn accordingly. The 112 second paragraph rejection to claim 41 has been corrected and withdrawn accordingly. Claims 17-24, 31-44 and 51-78 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 are moot because these claims have been cancelled.

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 59 is objected to because of the following informalities: the term "an with"

should be "with" in line 3, the term "an a" should be "a" in line 10. Appropriate correction

is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter,
> or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and
> requirements of this title.

3.   Claims 37-44, 51-56, 61-62, 71-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because

the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 37, 51, 61, and 71 recite the limitation of "Computer software program...

comprising..." As such, the claims cover embodiments directed to program code, per

se. The claims are being rejected as non-statutory as directed to a form of program

rather than a patent-eligible machine, manufacture, process or composition of matter.

All dependent claims are also rejected to at least for inheriting the informalities through

their dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
> another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
> granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
> applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
> 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
> only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
> of such treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 17-21, 23, 31-33, 35, 37-41, 43, 51-53, 55, 57-58, 63-67, 69, 71-75, 77

are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Larsson et al. (US

7,028,102 B1, hereinafter referred to as Larsson).

6.   Regarding claim 17, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in

communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

        (a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information

necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing

unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service

device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

        (b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9,

lines 3-8],

        (c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding the print file

resulting from the print job in a hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be

sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line

39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies

an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-

end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

        (d)   providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall on a location

in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary

for accessing the provided hypertext page [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-

page].

7.   Regarding claim 18, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a
HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-
down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

8.   Regarding claim 19, Larsson further discloses the step of:

        (e) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually
requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

9.   Regarding claim 20, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile
device [FIG. 1].

10.   Regarding claim 21, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is
mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

11.   Regarding claim 23, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the
transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing
information on the internet].

12.   Regarding claim 31, Larsson discloses a method for output data or an output file
in communication networks [FIGs. 5, 6] , comprising the steps of:

        (a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information
necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing
unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service
device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

        (b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9,
lines 3-8],

(c) converting the data or files intended for output into a hypertext format [col. 9, lines 13-61, WAP-standard], and

(d) providing the converted data or files for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file and stored for recall on a location. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

13.   Regarding claim 32, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile device [FIG. 1].

14.   Regarding claim 33, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

15.   Regarding claim 35, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

16.   Regarding claim 37, Larsson discloses computer software program stored on a computer readable storage medium for providing print data in communication networks, comprising:

(a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data

processing unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210

print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

      (b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage

location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

      (c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding

the print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print

file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through

col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected

link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML

with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

      (d)   means for providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall on

a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information

necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line

7, WAP-page].

17.   Regarding claim 38, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

18.   Regarding claim 39, Larsson further discloses:

      (e) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or

manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the

internet].

19.   Regarding claim 40, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile

device [FIG. 1].

20.   Regarding claim 41, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

21.   Regarding claim 43, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting

takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on

the internet].

22.   Regarding claim 51, Larsson discloses Computer software program stored on a

computer readable storage medium for providing output data or an output file in

communication networks, comprising:

       (a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data

processing unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210

print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

       (b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage

location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

       (c) means for converting the data or files intended for output into a hypertext

format [col. 9, lines 13-61, WAP-standard], and

       (d) means for providing the converted data or files for recall on a location in the

communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for

accessing the provided print file [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP

address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print

request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an

embedded print file and stored for recall on a location. Note that WAP uses a cut-down

version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext

page].

23.   Regarding claim 52, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile

device [FIG. 1].

24.   Regarding claim 53, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

25.   Regarding claim 55, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the

transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing

information on the internet].

26.   Regarding claim 57, Larsson further discloses wherein the print file is embedded

into the hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 10

line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

27.   Regarding claim 58, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

28.   Regarding claim 63, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in

communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

        (a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information

necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing

unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service

device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

    (b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9,

lines 3-8],

    (c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding the print file

resulting from the print job in a hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the

hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the

communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request

comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print

file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This

implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

    (d) (i) transmitting the hypertext page containing the print file to the end device

[col. 9, lines 43-47, a return address to the cellular telephone],

or

        (ii) providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall on a

location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information

necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line

7, WAP-page].

29.   Regarding claim 64, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

30.   Regarding claim 65, Larsson further discloses the step of:

(e) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

31.   Regarding claim 66, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile device [FIG. 1].

32.   Regarding claim 67, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

33.   Regarding claim 69, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

34.   Regarding claim 71, Larsson discloses computer software program stored on a computer readable storage medium for providing print data in communication networks, comprising:

(a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding the print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print

request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an

embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end

HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d) (i) means for transmitting the hypertext page containing the print file to the

end device [col. 9, lines 43-47, a return address to the cellular telephone], or

(ii) means for providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall

on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device

information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page [col. 10 line 59

through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

35.   Regarding claim 72, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

36.   Regarding claim 73, Larsson further discloses:

(e) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or

manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the

internet].

37.   Regarding claim 74, Larsson further discloses wherein the end device is a mobile

device [FIG. 1].

38.   Regarding claim 75, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

39.   Regarding claim 77, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting

takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on

the internet].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

40.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

41.   Claims 22, 34, 42, 54, 68, 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Larsson as applied to claim 17 above.

42.   Regarding claim 22, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the

end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of

more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking

advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby

providing much faster response from the network.

43.   Regarding claim 34, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the

end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of

more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking

advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby

providing much faster response from the network.

44.   Regarding claim 42, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby providing much faster response from the network.

45.   Regarding claim 54, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby providing much faster response from the network.

46.   Regarding claim 68, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby providing much faster response from the network.

47.   Regarding claim 76, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for that the end device is a stationary device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a stationary device for the purpose of more processing power and bandwidth (comparing to a mobile device) by taking

advantage of desk top computer/work station and broadband communication, thereby
providing much faster response from the network.

48.   Claims 24, 36, 44, 56, 70, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Larsson as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Christfort
et al. (US 7,089,295 B2, hereinafter referred to as Christfort).

49.   Regarding claim 24, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein
in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP
phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using
an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,
lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's
method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by
transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS,
thereby more business for the service provider.

50.   Regarding claim 36, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein
in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP
phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using
an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,
lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's
method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by

transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS,

thereby more business for the service provider.

51.   Regarding claim 44, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein

in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP

phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using

an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,

lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's

method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by

transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS,

thereby more business for the service provider.

52.   Regarding claim 56, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein

in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP

phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using

an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,

lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's

method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by

transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS,

thereby more business for the service provider.

53.   Regarding claim 70, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein

in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP

phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

54.   Regarding claim 78, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

55.   Claims 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsson as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Treptow et al. (US 2002/0138564 A1, hereinafter referred to as Treptow).

56.   Regarding claim 59, Larsson discloses a method for providing output data or an output file in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least one data source intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data source [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data source or converting the data source into a pre-specifiable format [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d)   providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted data source for recall an a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted data source [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for specifically indicating that the data source is an e-mail attachment. Treptow discloses e-mail attachments as data sources in a communication network that provides output data from data sources [para. 0039, 0068, 0083, and 0084]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Treptow's teaching into Larsson's method for the purpose of supporting one of the most popular data sources

by implementing e-mail attachments as data sources for outputting data or printing files,

thereby providing a more user friendly and more efficient system.

57.   Regarding claim 60, Treptow further discloses wherein the transmission in (d) is

done by replying the e- mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which contains the

information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted e-mail-

attachment [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

58.   Regarding claim 61, Larsson discloses a computer software program stored an a

computer readable storage medium for providing output data or an output file in

communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising:

        (a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

one data source intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by

a computer program [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col.

8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

        (b) means for opening the data source [col. 9, lines 3-8],

        (c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data source or converting the

data source into a pre-specifiable format [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to

an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a

print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an

embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end

HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

        (d) means for providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted

data source for recall an a location in the communication network and transmitting to the

end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted data

source [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for specifically indicating that the

data source is an e-mail attachment. Treptow discloses e-mail attachments as data

sources in a communication network that provides output data from data sources [para.

0039, 0068, 0083, and 0084]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Treptow's teaching into

Larsson's method for the purpose of supporting one of the most popular data sources

by implementing e-mail attachments as data sources for outputting data or printing files,

thereby providing a more user friendly and more efficient system.

59.   Regarding claim 62, Treptow further discloses means for realizing the

transmission in (d) by replying the e-mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which

contains the information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted e-

mail-attachment [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure:

Al-Kazily et al. (US 7,042,586 B2), has taught a network addressable device that

has a universal remote interface assembly which is connected to a document storage

assembly and a remote printer.

Turnbull (US 2002/0133626 A1), has taught a web content format for mobile device.

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Lai whose telephone number is (571) 270-3236. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Michael C. Lai
16DEC2008

/YVES DALENCOURT/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2457